

260-269

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Postumus was emperor in  
the Gallic Empire

QUIETUS: Acclaimed emperor with Macrinus in 260, Took refuge at EMESA after Macrinus's defeat in 261 but besieged by ODAENATHUS of Palmyra and killed by the town people of Emesa.

MACRIANUS: Acclaimed emperor by the soldiers in Syria in 260, together with his younger brother Q. Marius. Marched against Rome but defeated & killed in battle in Illyricum by Aureolus in spring of 261.

260-262

At least 7 individuals  
claimed the imperial power  
during these years.

Not to mention the dynasty of  
Palmyrene rulers who assumed  
control of the eastern provinces

260-266

DURANT

Odenathus at Palmyra

260-265

DURANT

In the plague of 260-65 almost every family in the Empire was affected. In Rome there were 5000 deaths everyday for many weeks.

260-269

POSTUMUS: governor of Lower Germany.  
Acclaimed emperor in 260. In 261 was  
ruler of Gaul, Britain and Spain. He successfully  
resisted attack by Gallienus in 265, but  
was murdered by his own soldiers at  
Maging in 269

260

DURANT

First edit of toleration



260-288AD

Gallus Gallienus, son of  
Valerian, emperor

3RD Century A.D.

ORIGEN

260

INGENUS, governor of Pannonia and Moesia acclaimed emperor by soldiers at SIRMIVUM after capture of Valerian in summer of 260

Defeated in battle at MURSA by Gallienus's general AUREOLUS and killed in the fight

## DEBT TO THE EMPIRE

In three distinct ways the Empire had made preparations for Christianity. (1) The gentle tendency of the age made easier the victory of a religion of humility and self-sacrifice. (2) The political machinery of the Empire had important influence upon the organization of Church government. (3) An incalculable debt is due to the unity of the vast Roman world. This 3rd point must have a fuller explanation here.

Except for the widespread rule of Rome, Christianity could hardly have reached beyond Judea.

## ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The first century, except for the horrors in Rome under Nero, afforded no persecution until its very close. In 95 there was a persecution, not very severe, and lasting only a few months. Under Trajan we see spasmodic local persecutions arising from popular hatred, but not instigated by the government.

In Pliny's province, many persons were accused by the people, sometimes anonymously, of being Christians. Pliny took pains to investigate,

The Persian king SHAPUR attacked Antioch & it fell to the Persians once again, and there was widespread killing and destruction.

Ballista, whom Valerian had appointed commander of the praetorian guard, rallied the Roman forces, defeated the Persians in Cilicia and captured SHAPUR's throne. The Persians hastily withdrew across the Euphrates, but were then

attacked by ODAENATIVUS of Palmyra, who  
acting as ally of Rome reoccupied the  
Province of Mesopotamia

Spring of 260

The JUTUNGSI were defeated again near Augsburg and thousands of Italian captives freed.



Zenobia was the second wife of  
OD AENATIVS of Palmyra who became  
virtual ruler of the eastern provinces of  
the empire following Valerian's capture by  
the Persians in 260:

In Palmyrene inscription she is named  
BAT-ZABBAI, daughter AL-ZABBA. When Odaenathus  
was killed in 267 Zenobia took control of  
affairs as regent for her son Valaballathus. She was

recommended for her intellect and for her ability. No  
drinking water, the land hunting, and small  
not drinking with her group and with large  
crows. She is a very good person as  
seen of the east, with the appearance just T  
Hollomon and then of Cleveland. She has with  
Reno 11270

260

Sallicenus becomes sole emperor  
Sapor surprises and sacks  
Ani-roch, but his attack on  
Syria is checked by  
ODENATHUS of Palmyra.

260

Boths capture CYZICUS and  
raid Aegean coasts

260

Sapor (Persia) invades Mesopotamia.  
Persian War.

Defeat and Capture of Valerian  
by Sapor at EDESSA.

C 260

Pope St. Denysius Condemned  
Sabellianism.

260-268 reigned

son ? died 268

GALLIENUS - Son of Valerian

AD 260

TIKAL (60,000 people) was the dominant  
city in the Classic period.



260AD

Classic Maya period

260-340

LACTANTIUS, Ecclesiastical Intellectual

c 260

St. Lucian founded the School of Antioch, a center of influence in biblical studies.

Early summer of 260

Valerian's army, facing a renewed Persian onslaught, was decimated by plague and besieged by the Persians at EDESSA. In an attempt to negotiate, the emperor foolishly acceded to Shapur's demands to come before him in person, accompanied by only a small retinue. When they arrived the ruthless Shapur seized the entire party, which included not only Valerian but also the Praetorian commander.

and other high-ranking officials and senators  
Valens was never released, and ended his  
days as a slave. He was forced to crouch down  
so that SHAPUR could step on his back when  
mounting his horse, when at length he died,  
his skin was removed, dyed with vermillion  
and placed in a Persian temple where it could  
be shown in later years to visiting Roman  
delegations as a dire warning.

summer 260

Gallienus managed to retain control of the Danube Army, but he was less successful with the Rhine Army and the eastern provinces, while one group of ALEMANNI invaded

Italy in the summer of 260. Another party ravaged Gaul, and a Frankish war-band struck as far west as Spain, destroying the city of TARRAGONA. Gallienus

could provide no immediate assistance to the  
terrified provincials, nor could SALONINUS,  
his son, whom he had left in control  
at COLONIA AGRIPPINA.

MARCUS CASSIANSUS LATINUS

POSTUMUS, Governor of Lower Germany, defeated  
one of the leading parties; was proclaimed  
emperor by his soldiers and marched to  
COLONIA AGRIPPINA, where SALONINUS, though  
still a young boy had recently been made  
Augustus.

Early in Autumn 260

Proclaimed emperor by the Rhine legions early in the autumn of 260, after Valerian's capture by the Persians, Postumus was himself of Gallic origin.

Postumus used a 4-year breathing space to reorganize the administration of his empire, restoring the defences of the Rhine frontier and repairing the damage done by the Frankish and Alemanni invasions of 260.